



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

She was put to sleep by being laid face-down and patted. This soon became not only suggestive of sleep but also an indispensable suggestion. 2. Among the sensori-motor suggestions we find various sleep suggestions, food and clothing-suggestions and suggestions of personality. For the next month there was an increasing power of the sleep suggestion just mentioned. In the mean time two nursery rhymes were added. In the third month a difference was noticed between the effect of the suggestions coming from the nurse and those from another person. In the fourth month the father succeeded with difficulty in substituting his suggestions for those of the nurse although they were imitated with the greatest care. The sleep suggestion thus depended on the personality of the nurse—the peculiar voice, touch, etc. The power of the father was gradually developed, succeeding at night better than in the day-time; darkness was thus an additional suggestion. A single flash of bright light causing a closure of the eyes was often a most powerful suggestion. At this time other persons had great difficulty in producing sleep, whereas the father succeeded in a short time. At the end of a year the child would voluntarily throw herself into position at a word and would go to sleep, if patted, in from four to ten minutes. At 16 months even when the nurse is unable to do anything with her the mere sight of the father makes her quiet and in five minutes put her to sleep. This illustrates the passage of a purely physiological suggestion into a sensory one. The sight of the rubber on the end of the food-bottle—not the bottle alone—was suggestive of movements as early as the fourth month; the touch of the bottle with the hands was not suggestive till later. At the fifth month the sight of mittens, hood and cloak caused signs of joy. (The referee has noticed a case at the same age where the sight of the mother with a bonnet on at once produces quiet when the child is restless, the restlessness returning if the mother departs; whereas the same does not occur if no bonnet is worn.) The ideo-motor suggestions are of two kinds: deliberative and imitative. By deliberative suggestion is meant a state of mind in which co-ordinate stimuli meet, affront, oppose, further, one another. A most instructive case is reported showing the conflict between the impulse to scratch and the idea of the punishment, the latter gradually overcoming the former. Imitative suggestion is of two kinds: simple and persistent. Illustrations of these will at once occur to the reader. In conclusion the facts of suggestion as stated from the nervous side are as follows: Physiological suggestion is the tendency of a reflex to get itself associated with and influenced by other sensory or ideal processes; sensori-motor suggestion is the tendency of all nervous re-actions to become secondary-automatic and reflex; deliberative suggestion is the tendency of different competing sensory processes to merge in a single motor re-action, illustrating the principles of nervous summation and arrest; persistent imitative suggestion is the tendency of a sensory process to maintain itself by such an adaptation of its re-actions as to transform them into new stimulations. From the side of consciousness, suggestion in general is the tendency of a sensory or ideal state to be followed by a motor state.

E. W. SCRIPTURE.

Studies in hypnotism at Brown, The Brown Magazine 1891 III 1.

In the course of some experiments on hypnotism at Brown University two cases occur that are of interest. The first shows the resistance of the subject to post-hypnotic suggestion and his way of avoiding a seemingly ridiculous action. The subject was told that on waking he should say *ee* instead of *ä*, as "feether" instead of "father." When awakened he was asked: "Is one of your parents living?" "Yes, sir." "Your mother?" "Yes, my mother and—and—" he apparently tried

to say "father," smiled and added "and—both of them." "But you were about to say your mother and—?" "My mother and—and—her husband." The second case is that rare occurrence, auto-hypnotism. One of the students can sit down, lay out a certain course of action, hypnotize himself, performed the predetermined operations, return to his seat and wake up. While in this state, no outside personality has any influence over him. He has used this power several times to induce sleep at night, waking as usual the next morning. On one occasion feeling rather exhausted he dropped into a chair and said he would hypnotize himself, in order to feel well upon awaking. Accordingly he did so, and after about forty-five seconds awoke declaring that his head felt much better, though his body was still tired. It is to be regretted that the observations were conducted for their popular interest more than for their scientific value; it is to be hoped that this case of auto-hypnotism will be more carefully observed and described.

E. W. SCRIPTURE.

IV.—SIGHT.

GREEFF, *Untersuchungen über binokulares Sehen mit Anwendung des Hering'schen Fallversuchs*, Zeitschrift für Psychologie and Physiologie der Sinnesorgane, 1892 III 21.

This is a more careful test of Hering's experiment with the falling balls in order to determine the accuracy of our perception of the third dimension and the conditions upon which it depends. The apparatus used by Hering and the conditions of the experiment were somewhat modified by Dr. Greeff, but only with a view to greater mathematical accuracy in the results, and to a greater variation of the circumstances under which the judgment of observer was to be formed. The distance between the eyes and the point of fixation was made definite and measured. A screen was employed so as to make the angle at which the falling ball could be seen the same for all the experiments. Also a perforated screen was placed above the line of vision with the holes in it at regular distances which were measured. The balls were dropped through these perforations and the judgments of the observer recorded with the known and definite distance of the falling ball from the point of fixation whether before or behind it. The design in shutting off from view a part of the distance of the falling ball and including only that came within the limits of a given angle was to exclude the influence of ocular movements upon the judgments of localization in relation to the point of fixation. The observer looked through a conical shaped roll of paper with the inner surface darkened, and the apex or smaller end farther from the eye in order to prevent the entrance of disturbing rays of light into the eyes. This conical tube was about 30 cm. long, and the wider end about 20 cm. wide. The point of fixation in a box of 60 cm. length and 20 cm. width was situated 95 cm. from the eyes. This distance, however, seemed to vary with the conditions necessary to produce the parallel position of the eyes by means of a prism before one of the eyes. This expedient was resorted to in order to remove the force of the supposition that a convergent position of the eyes had something to do with the judgments of localization. In all his experiments Dr. Greeff found that at all distances the judgment of distance was as correct when the eyes were in a parallel position as when convergent. The observer's confidence and certainty were as great in one case as in the other. The 2 to 3 per cent. of failures he attributes to the fluctuations of attention and the coincidence of winking with the fall of the ball. The most noticeable feature is the marked difference between monocular and binocular vision in regard to the correctness of the judgment of distance. The first set of experiments represents four